GUIDE TO THE AW60 TODA FILE

[The AW60 Toda file is concerned with the Toda of the Nilgiri Hills in southern India. The Toda are an unusual group in that they are pastoralists living in a close, almost symbiotic, relationship with two other neighboring groups, the agricultural Badaga and the Kota, who are artisans and mechanics. The Toda are dominant in this relationship and the other two groups recognize this ranking.

There are 13 sources in this file which were processed between the years 1954 and 1965. All of the sources are in English, three are by anthropologist, six by a linguist, and the remainder are by government officials. For a general introduction to Toda culture, read 6:Murdock, which is a secondary work by a noted anthropologist.

1:Rivers is the basic work in the Toda file. It is perhaps the earliest of the "standard" ethnographies, by a noted pioneer psychologist-anthropologist, and a classic in the field. Based on fieldwork during 1901-1902, the primary emphasis of the work is on religion and social organization - especially on the complex social, economic, ritualistic and ceremonial aspects of the dairy organization. 2:Marshall, by a British government official, contains a good deal of useful information dating from around 1870. It is an old-style travel monograph useful for supplementing the information in 1:Rivers. 3:Breeks, by a British Commissioner for the Nilgiris, is a general volume on the area from which a short account of the Todas of around 1870 has been taken. 4:King is a brief, generalized picture of the tribal system in the Nilgiri Hills around 1870 with some emphasis on a discussion of Toda racial origins.

5:Emeneau and 8:Emeneau-12:Emeneau are a series of articles written by an eminent linguistic who spent a long period in the late 1930's with the Todas. 5:Emeneau supplements and corrects earlier data by Rivers on marriage regulations and taboos. 8:Emeneau discussed Toda personal names and their derivations. 9:Emeneau

summarizes the available data on the Christian Todas who maintain their own villages within the general Toda tribal area. 10:Emeneau discusses the extent of acculturation and culture change during the period 1902-1937. 11:Emeneau compares Toda menstruation practices with those of the Kota and the Badaga. 12:Emeneau is a detailed study of Toda kinship systems and the two functioning sib-systems.

7:Thurston is a general article on the Todas taken from an encyclopedic survey of the tribes and castes of southern India by a government official-anthropologist. 13:Peter is a detailed Anthropological study of Toda polyandry, containing as well several brief life histories.

The primary data in sources 1, 5, and 7-13 are generally dependable; the primary data in the other sources are probably less so. The field data in the Toda file pertain to several periods in Toda history, which may be summarized as follows:

ca. 1870:	2:Marshall; 3:Breeks; 4:King
1900-1905:	1:Rivers; 7:Thurston
1935-1938:	5:Emeneau; 8:Emeneau-12:Emeneau
1939, 1949:	13:Peter.

In general, the AW60 Toda file is a useful one for comparative purposes. It should be kept in mind that much of the material dates from an early period in anthropological research, and that the data cover a range of about 80 years in time depth. The time focus of the individual sources should be kept in mind in making comparisons. There were no general marking decisions for the file. 1:Rivers contains a good glossary.]

Processed in 1954-1965 Guide written in 1974